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Syracuse 182.

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Notes on the practice of Physic
by A Chapman
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It appear from various observation
that there are ~~are~~ a number of ways of
determining the healthy from the Unhealthy
State - for instance such as the Pulse,
Tongue, countenance, ^{*}Respiration, Inspira-
tion, Expectoration, Cough, voidings of
the Stools & Urine &c Beside a number of
others.

* Respiration

The Pulse has been by some considered
as a sure ~~criterion~~ of most diseases, espe-
cially such as fevers &c, But this rule
has been strenuously objected to by others.

Who say that it can seldom if ever be depended upon. It is however the opinion of Dr Chapman that the truth lies between the two extreems, and that it may in many cases be confidently depended on.

considering this to be the case, we come to consider the ~~case~~ different pulses, & in different states and at different times.

We ^{are} taught that the general state of Pulse of a child just born in a healthy state is about 140 stroke in the minute, at the age of 1 Year 120 - at 2 Years 100 - at 3 years 90. When it gradually decreases untill its 12 Year when it is 75 - at which it continues through life, untill it begin to decline with old age and with vigour.

There have been exceptions to this general rule, and a lady was cited whose pulse was never known to have been more than 28. Such cases should be recollect as it might lead to very considerable error.

Before entering on the minutiae of the pulse in general it would be well to give a few general rules to be observed in examining the Pulse of a Patient.

In the first place never examine the pulse on first entering the room of the patient, for the appearance of a Physician seldom fail to excite some alarm, but first allow the patient to become composed and then be not satisfied with examining once but examine again and again for some minutes.

- 2nd Never examine the pulse with less than two or three fingers and then ^{be} satisfied that it be exactly on the artery.
- 3rd Always consult the most easy posture of the patient, and study that position in which the artery shall act in the most usual manner and to the greatest advantage.

But now to return, the pulses of the two sexes are somewhat different, that of women is quicker ten strokes in a minute than that of men.

Women in a state of pregnancy and at the time of menstruation have a pulse more frequent and full at the same time fuller. Persons likewise of a sanguiferous system

have a pulse quicker and fuller.

Stature also has considerable effect on the pulse. A person six feet high have a pulse ten strokes slower in a minute. And in the same manner giants have a pulse of not more than fifty strokes in a minute. Position also has an effect.

In an erect posture the pulse is quicker. When lying down it is 64, sitting 68, when asleep it is from 60 to 65 in the minute, a difference according to light & darkness in the latter being ~~slower~~ ^{slower}.

Walking at the rate of 4 miles an hour raises the pulse to 100 in a minute running 140— Diet has likewise an effect after eating it is quicker and fuller, but

fasting has the contrary effect.

Medicine are well known to have an effect, for instance the digitalis raises it 100. Heat of fire or of summer raises it ten stks., those person living under the torrid ^{zone}, have a pulse of 100 sudden cold, such as the cold bath raises it, but cold in general has a contrary ^{effect} for the Laplander have a pulse of 60 strokes and likewise those of Switzerland.

Sivilization has an effect to quicken the pulse, for Indian are known to have a slower pulse than those of a more enlightened race. State of the mind has an effect on the pulse - Anger, joy & anxiety quicken, whereas grief, &c a contrary effect.

In a time of conversation the pulse is quicker, different times of the day have an effect on the pulse, quicker ~~and~~ at noon and night and morning and afternoon a contrary effect.

And in the classification of the different pulses, are the, "Synoche;" (as in fevers) full, frequent and tense, "Synochia" (as in Inflammations), full, round & frequent.

"Synochola," (as in autumnal fevers) quick, tense & hard, "Syphoid" (as in hectic fevers) quick, tense & of a small volume, "Syphus" (as in gout fevers) weak, small & quick.

The countenance is another rule, which in some instances may be relied upon, for in consumption we may always observe a Hectic countenance with a

circumscribed circle on the cheek,
with a vivid eye.

In "Pestilential fever" you may
always observe, an eye red, suffused
and muddy like that of Intoxication.

Typhus fever, discovers a languid,
full anxious eye, suffused and dull.

In the Hippocratic, a sharpe nose and
hollow eye.

In alarming diseases a countenance
natural is never to be considered as a
favourable ~~omen~~ omen; for instance

In Yellow fever a natural countenance
is always considered as very unfavour-
able.

If the eyes avoid lights, or wap-

involuntary, or the eye be drawn to one side
is alw^{ys} to be considered as very unfavourable,
or a constant and unusual
swinting very unfavourable.

A dilated pupil of the eye is a severe
indication of Inflammation of the
brain, an eye sparkling denotes the
general.

The next to be consulted is the
tongue, And a white tongue denotes
Phthisy. In Palminary Disease
the tongue is sometime clean.

In diseases of the bowels the tongue
is general bad. In Consumption we
find the tongue moist as also in In-
termittents, white, dry & hot

"In *Dysentery*" the tongue is white with considerable dryness, and if the tongue shall be protruded with considerable difficulty, it may always ~~be~~ may be admitted a sign of imminent danger.

The tongue in "Yellow fever", is white, cloudy, with yellow appendages, as if milk had been rolled over it.

Stremon on the tongue, when profuse always indicate very great danger, and more especially so when accompanied by nausea; likewise yellow matter hanging about it is also very unfavourable.

The tongue in ordinary fevers is general ~~somewhat~~ flavia florid.

In labourious respiration caused by diseases of the lungs, a retraction of the anns may be observed; which is somewhat unfavourable.

In cases of "Asthma" the Respiration is quick or long, anxious and disturbed. Considerable sighing in inflamed viscera is very unfavourable.

If in, "Consumption" matter come up free and without trouble, being of a thick, yellow and tenacious consistency, it may be considered favourable. But if on the contrary the expectoration of dark blood attended with heavy breathing is unfavourable,

Expectorations of considerable odour
may be considered as unfavourable.

Pus containing globules, may
always prove the patient to be in the
last stage of Consumption. And
among the number of ways for detect-
ing these are the Microscope &c.

Another very certain and easy me-
thod of ascertaining is, "to place a
piece of pus between two pieces of
glass, and then when held before a
candle will discover the Globules."

The posture of the patient may likewise
indicate much. And we always observe
the patient to lie on the one side only,
in cases of affection of the liver, spleen,

And likewise in Inflammation of the viscera
we know them when lying on the
belly ~~when~~ to be affected with rheumatism
or severe pain in the stomach.

It is always to be seen in "Pritenitis"
An erect posture knees drawn up.

We do always consider that to lie
on the back with the knees drawn to
the one side is a bad symptom.

Another thing to be observed, in ex-
amining a patient, is that of the
temperature of the body.

An unequal temperature diffused
over the same body may be considered
as dangerous. But before I say any
thing more as regard temperature, but

allow me to say with regard to posture,
that if the muscle be drawn over the pulse,
it is always to be considered as indicating
the very near approach of death.

Or if the hands of the patient be fre-
quently inclined towards the head,
it is a very bad sign.

To observe cold extremities is bad, but
cold hands is still more alarming.

But of all cold breath may be known
as very dangerous and indicate affec-
tion of the stomach or bowels.

Another bad sign to press on the
tongue with the finger, and after taken off
to remain pale; to see a darkness
under the nails of fingers in fevers,

is always a very bad sign.

A quickness of the voice or quick answering from a mild man is always favourable, a trembling of the voice is very bad, but the entire loss of it is still worse. A patient to be inattentive to those around him, or unmindful of his family and secular concern may always be considered very bad, but on the contrary, too ^{be} polite and concerned may generally be esteemed favourable.

A dimness of the eyes is bad, but blindness is followed by speedy death. Hearing of bad sounds, is bad.

Should the taste be impaired it always
a bad symptom, and should the
taste be sweet, it will denote an ef-
fect of the kidneys. An unusual de-
mand for animal food is likewise
very bad.

"Sensations," Insensible to heat or cold
may be considered as very bad, and
more especially so in nervous fevers.

A patient to be muttering dull to
himself very bad, and yet delirium is
better. And bad to be unmindfull of
those about him.

Much may also known by the evacu-
ations, and that of black blood is always
bad.

Watery stools indicate a relaxation of the muscles dependent on the mucous coat of the viscera. If at the close of distentary the stools should be watery, it is always very alarming, and indicative of Inflammation of the bowels.

It is not necessary probably to prosecute this, ~~any~~ subject any further, the stools generally may be known the healthy from the unhealthy state, by the Odour, consistency and colour.

Amine in cases of a high degree of Proscopy, will be found to coagulate by heat. Blood, when it shall ~~if~~ be dissolved, shall have the appearance of having been heated, in such cases

the highest danger is to be feared especially in malignant fevers - but the worst of all appearances is that, where it shall have the appearance of mucus and water. And best where a portion only is dissolved, And moreover where such occur the lancet must be laid aside and stimulants applied.

In autumnal fevers, the blood may be observed to have a serum clear, red or ~~black~~ brown, nor is it alarming if the serum should be yellow.

Should the appearance be scarlet or of a buffy colour, we may consider it a mark of Plurisy. The buffy appearance may be considered favou-

able and in Inflammation ~~may be com-~~
requires venesection, except where it is
found in syphus, or an affection of
the lungz whether acute or chronic, and
then the appearance is of an azyg or
buffy colour.

But now to conclude with the
previous causes, it appears that they
may all be defined in following
order, which is first Remote
2 The Axioms & proximate
3 Proper & common
4 Pathonomic & Diagnostic
And these divided into Primary &
Secondary.

The following is the Nosological
Order introduced by Dr Chapman,
First Circular, of the Heart, blood vessels &c

- 1 Circulatory, of the Heart, blood vessels &c.
- 2 Digestive, of the alimentary canal.
- 3 Respirative, of the pulmonary organs.
- 4 Absorbents, of the lacteals.
- 5 Secretory, of the Glands.
- 6 Sensitary, of the Organs of sense, brain & nerves.
- 7 Muscular, of the muscles & their appendages.
- 8 Cutaneous, of the cuticle.
- 9 Oseous, of the bones.
- 10 Generating, of the Genital apparatus.

Fever consists of increased heat
Frequent pulse and disarrangement
of the organs. So there however there
are exception, for in Syphilis, the

temperature is sometimes ~~lower~~^{cooler} than usual, and the pulse more frequent than usual, where the brain is concerned the pulse is about one half. Fevers are divided into,

Idiopathic, & Syncretic. Symptomatic

Dr Chapman imagines that in ^{most} frequent contagious, the morbid matter is admitted into the mouth and swallowed into the stomach, and in consequence of this organ becoming affected, the whole system partakes of the disease, and the lungs sometimes are affected in the same manner, but as regards the stomach A small portion ~~say~~ of Oil, may be

considered a preventative to counteract
the effects of the morbid matter on
the coats of the Stomach; Or eating
just before going into the infected dis-
trict may likewise have the happy
effect. And this may be proved by
knowing fever and Malady of
all kinds are derived from the Sto-
mach - such as Typhus &c —
Yellow Fever - -

It has been discovered that Epidae-
mics are intimately associated with the
order and Economy of nature, generally
influenced and proceeded by earthquakes,
volcano's, comets, meteors &c - And it
may be observed that it usually affects

birds, Sheep, Oreamgo - previous to man.
A very singular Phenomena is, that
Yellow Fever most generally is preceded
by a numberless Swarms of flies, filling
the woods with their hum, and like-
wise a great number of Spiders, the
latter was particularly observed by
the late Dr Rush previous to his fever
in 1793.

The Silence of the Grasshopper and the
Inactivity of the Bees have been noticed
previous to Epidemics, so from the above
and with various other proofs as sufficient
to satisfy us that all nature is in some mea-
sure affected - for we know that even in
the black vomit ejected in Yellow Fever

When thickly observed by a magnifying glass, a great number of small animalcula may be discovered, and which even are alive for the space of half an hour after their having been thrown up, but at last they die away, and the same are always found dead after the death of the patient; &

We can safely infer that no one part of the composition of nature ~~escapes~~ escapes the infection in some measure, for we know that ~~too~~ even the small rivers are filled with vermin &c -

Another thing to be noticed is, that all Diseases are generally suspended for three or four weeks previous to an Epidemic. There are also several rules in Epidem.

nic to be observed, And

1st By the laws of Epidemics no two Diseases of Epidemics can exist together.

2nd By their continuance also they suspend their violence and force or become milder and forthwith it is by degrees dispelled —

3rd Epidemic are influenced by the state of the air - by Ventilation &c — for we know that no two years did Yellow Fever bear the same appearance, and it is sometimes very even in different countries.

4th Epidemic will locate itself in different parts of the body, as for instance, the brain by which Apoplexy is produced &c — but these are all modifications of the same Disease.

5th Epidemics are diversified in their attack, as in the prevalence, sometimes it is slow at others it is quick, sometimes it attacks persons of one Country only - sometimes of one colour as the yellow Fever attacks more generally Whites - others time one sex, one age &c -

Yellow Fever is an Epidemic of Tropical climates, the Disease may originate in a foreign or Domestic State, but that it cannot be carried from one place to another however small the distance, but we know that vessels may convey the material, and it may be conveyed not only by vessel, but by many other means. Green wood when exposed to heat or sea water occasion a very

malignant effluvia, we are satisfied that the fever in this City, 1805 was of a domestic origin; it is likewise to be observed that every year in which Yellow Fevers have prevailled the state of the Thermometer by Fahrenheit, have been on average ^{from 70 to} 77 in the months of June & July.

He knows that common filth of the City cannot produce the Disease. He consider it caused by a peculiar effluvia not only foreign but also of Domestic origin. for instances new made wharves are apt to generate or cause very bad effluvia, for the rubbish used in filling up the wharves, after a short time becomes putrified and the effluvia arises through the crevices, ~~is~~ caused by the sun.

The following may be adduced as arguments against contagion, and first that the fever is an Epidemic in its nature and effects, 2^o The Disease never spreads when patients labouring ^{under it} are removed beyond the limits of the City.

3^o We find the Disease to be always suppressed at the approach of winter or cold weather.

4^o The sphere in contagion in which the Disease prevails, as Malaria, Small pox &c does not exceed 6, 8 or 10 feet, it does not affect another house or another room in the same house or persons in the same room provided due care be observed. Another argument is that out of 568 only 28 support contagion.

The pathology and treatment of Fever which is of a typhoid nature.

we believe the disease to originate from a peculiarity in the stomach, ~~but~~ for which peculiarity, not easily to be accounted for.

It usually commences with heat in the Stomach, nausea, vomiting, heat and temperature irregularly diffused over the body — the yellow spot observed on the skin not caused by the bile as sometimes thought, but from a disorganiza-
tion of the blood. The disease as it passes is
of no venification, and not as some practitioners
suppose, an aggravated form of the Bilious.
1st Because no yellow fever is generated from miasma
2nd The two diseases have not the same symp-
toms nor are of the same type.
3rd This disease has its seat in the Stomach.
4th Its Convalescence is always rapid.

5 In yellow fever we seldom if ever know of a second attack, but in Bilious we know to the contrary.

6 This disease requires quite different Treatment.

Treatment. Formerly was the practice to commence by moderate evacuations afterwards by stimulants such as wine &c — but by experience this was found not answer the purpose. The next ^{of no value} practice was to add up the remedies entirely to the stomach, and 1st to stop the vomiting and afterwards to clean out the stomach. Another practice has likewise been considered as very effectual in this disease and not by error, which is Salivation whenever it can be effected.

Some few years ago it being considered as an inflammation of stomach, the lancet,

cupping and blistering where applied and
purging with Calomel only or with its Compound
also cold applications &c - was the practice
of this City - while in New York the Physician
practiced one very different.

But the last ^{and} best we yet have known, is
as followz - 1st An emetic if the case be recent
one and next calomel ~~as~~ as moderate purg-
ing, and afterwards the application of Turpentine A drach,
every hour or two, but turpentine of no effect
unless applied at the Commencement. The
apply the Turpentine - on the same principle
as Cayenne pepper in ~~Cayenne~~ ^{the} Tousillans
is the very best remedy.
In peritonial inflammation the Turpentine
the very best remedy, applied by wet clothes.

The Serum Saturni, we exhibit with the same view as Srupentia, the efficacy of which we are well assured, for we are satisfied of its efficacy in checking Bilious vomiting) and likewise very well calculated for Dysentery). In Yellow fever we are to be regulated by the general system, to be relieved by bleeding, blistering &c

In Yellow Fever the Stomach is poisoned and to be treated as if poison had been received into it. We are told by Dr. Physick, that Yellow Fever is of 3 stages - 1st The Mild - 2nd The Moderate, which may be cured &c - 3rd The Malignant not to be cured and Dr. Chasman believes there are frequent cases of fever on which Medicine can have no effect.

in the direction of the river. The
differences of opinion between the
two parties seems to be well settled.
The opposition seems to be
of a different nature.

The cause of the
dissension seems to be the
difference of opinion as to the
true meaning of the word
"freedom".
The one party seems to be
of the opinion that the word
means "the right to do what
one pleases".
The other party seems to be
of the opinion that the word
means "the right to do what
one pleases without interference
from others".

The result of the first half of the year
is as follows:
The total value of the
exports of the country
is Rs. 30,000/-
The total value of
the imports is Rs. 30,000/-
The balance of trade
is therefore zero.
The total value of
the exports of the
country is Rs. 30,000/-
The total value of
the imports is Rs. 30,000/-
The balance of trade
is therefore zero.

Mr. Wilson's
Museum
May be added

to a collection of
old & new
curiosities
and
natural history
will add
a few hours
of pleasure
to a boy or
girl who
has
had
a
few
hours
of
the
same
kind
of
pleasure
as
a boy
or
girl
will
have
in
the
museum
of
natural
history
and
will
be
more
interested
in
the
museum
than
any
other
kind
of
museum
they
will
see
in
the
country.

The following is a list of the names of the
members of the Society of Friends in New
England, with their places of residence.
The names are arranged in alphabetical
order, and the list includes all persons
who have been members of the Society
since its organization in 1775.

The ~~att~~ ~~way~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~
to be made ~~by~~ ~~universal~~ ~~of~~ ~~other~~ ~~ways~~
done to effect a sum in our world
in accordance by the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

Marshall Cr.
1523

1864

